

Evening Telegraph

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MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1866.

A Radical yet Needed Change—Northern and Southern Representation.

ONE of the provisions of the bill recently introduced by General SCHENCK, and of whose passage there is said to be but little doubt, amends the Constitution so as to procure the appointment of representatives in accordance with the number of voters, and not of inhabitants, as the present law reads. The change to be thus effected in our whole political system is a most radical one, and should receive the calmest and most thorough investigation before any decision is arrived at.

The original drafters of the Constitution were particularly careful to leave to each State the right of prescribing what should qualify a voter within its limits. That the States have availed themselves of this privilege is testified by the diversity of qualifications. In Massachusetts the term of years needed before naturalization is much longer than in some of the new Western States, while in New York a negro must have six hundred dollars' worth of property before he can vote, while here no wealth can secure him suffrage.

Other equally distinct differences exist, each State availing itself of its privilege, and prescribing who shall be its citizens. While, therefore, Congress cannot say who shall vote, it can, however, so apportion the representation as to exclude a large number of residents from being counted in the apportionment. The present law as it exists allows one representative for every 127,000 free residents, while in the South three-fifths of the slaves were added. Since the proclamation of freedom, and the adoption of the constitutional amendment forever abolishing slavery, the South have gained two-fifths more influence than they had in the days when human servitude was their corner-stone.

Thus, formerly it would have taken 200,000 blacks to secure one representative, while now 127,000 are entitled to one, although not one vote can be cast by the whole number who are represented. According to the census of 1850, the Southern States were entitled to eighty-four members of Congress. These eighty-four members represented about eight million whites, and three-fifths of four millions of slaves, or two million four hundred thousand slaves. Now the white population, at 127,000 to each representative would have been entitled to sixty-seven members, the remaining seventeen being secured under the constitutional law. At the present time, in place of 2,400,000 blacks being counted, there will be 4,000,000 who will be represented by thirty members in the lower House, or they will thus gain thirteen more members, or a number equal to the whole influence of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Rhode Island combined.

The additional power thus secured is theirs without extending to the blacks a single vote, or giving them willingly a single additional privilege. In fact, the North, in a flush of gratitude, has forced upon the South thirteen more members of Congress, as a reward of their rebellion. The fruit of their treason is this acquisition of power, and, should they be readmitted, we would have ninety-seven Southern to one hundred and forty-two Northern representatives, or a population numbering but 8,000,000 whites has nearly as much power as one including 2,200,000. This is a gross and flagrant violation of the fundamental doctrine of a republican government, a repetition of the old trucking sycophancy which we had hoped the war had successfully obliterated, a crying injustice to the Northern voter, and a system which cannot but promote ill-feeling between the sections, and endanger our national life.

The only feasible remedy is that suggested in the Reconstruction Committee, and which General SCHENCK says has the approval of the President. The national authorities have no right to extend to the blacks the privilege of suffrage, as that is specially reserved for the local powers; but they can decide on the elective apportionment of the House. The measure advocated is to limit the apportionment to voters, and not to residents. To say that every 25,000 voters, and not 127,000 inhabitants shall constitute a Congressional district, and thus cut off all minors, women, and blacks from having an influence in Congress which they cannot themselves exert. By this means only such Southerners as shall be pardoned citizens of the United States would be counted in the enumeration, and all blacks and traitors be excluded until they were admitted to the right of suffrage. This would act as an inducement to the whites to extend the privilege to the freedmen in order to secure additional representatives, and would have the effect of securing perfect equality of influence between the citizens of every portion of the Union. We therefore warmly advocate the adoption of the amendment by

CONGRESS, and its submission to the various Legislatures of the various States.

By the adoption of such a change, the vexed question of the future state of the blacks would be settled by giving it over to the States, and leaving it to them whether they would secure the additional power by extending the additional right, or continue to pamper to their prejudices, and remain with a diminished influence. We firmly believe that, in such an alternative, the love of power would overcome their hatred of the black, and suffrage be almost immediately extended. Whether such would be advisable is a question of extreme doubt, but as the States extending the right will have to bear the good or ill effects themselves, we are glad that an inducement will be offered them to try the experiment. "The only preparation for freedom is freedom," writes MACAULEY; but whether the only preparation for suffrage is suffrage, is a question which, as it concerns only the South, we will leave for the South to decide. The amendment is one demanded by justice, and will, we hope, receive the early attention of Congress and the President.

The Steamship Enterprise.

A GENERAL mistake has been made in regard to the meeting of the friends of the steamship line to Southern ports at the Board of Trade rooms last week; and, because it was not reported in the papers, it has been thought a failure. On the contrary, it was a decided success. The facts stated, the money contributed, and the spirit of the merchants present, have greatly encouraged the movement. The meeting was not public, but strictly a business meeting of the Chairmen of Committees.

The energy of the Corn Exchange is now an additional reason for expecting the speedy establishment of these steam lines. That association on Saturday emphatically endorsed the project as indispensable to the prosperity of the city, and resolved to co-operate earnestly with the General Committee holding its meetings at the rooms of the Board of Trade. Many of the leading members of the Corn Exchange have been interested in the plan from the first.

At the business meeting on Friday it was stated that the subscriptions now reach nearly \$500,000, with a number of important committees yet to be heard from. We think these figures tell their own story. The first part of the work was the hardest. It has now been shown that the merchants and manufacturers of Philadelphia understand the greatness of this enterprise, and the completion of the Fund is merely a matter of perseverance and time. In one month, we predict, \$800,000 at least will be subscribed.

TO WHICH OF THE VICTORS BELONG THE SPOILS?—The recent publication of the amount of prize money allotted to the various ranking officers of the navy, has attracted attention to the evident injustice which characterizes the basis of such a division. It will be seen that the officers' receipts only have been published, those of the seamen who constituted the crew not being given. We can tell, however, the amount given to them by comparison. The law on the subject prescribes that the amount of money accruing from the capture of a prize shall be divided into three equal parts—one of which goes to the commander of the squadron, unless the vessel be on detached service; one to the officers and crew pro rata to their pay; and the last to the Government. It will be thus seen how Admiral S. P. LEE, in his delicious berth at Fortress Monroe, receives \$90,000 for doing nothing; how PORTER, on the Mississippi, gets his \$60,000; while FARRAGUT, wandering from port to port, lashed to the mast-head during dangerous engagements, winning honor at Mobile and being everywhere where danger threatened and glory could be achieved, gets for his services \$55,000—a little more than half as much as those who did much less service and hold a much inferior rank. Thus the glaring injustice of such a division to the officers themselves will be seen.

It is even more wrong, however, when the demands of the sailors and subordinate are considered. What had Admiral LEE or Admiral PORTER to do with nine-tenths of the captures made; where would they stand? There is every prospect that they did not see the fight or know of the arrival of the prize in the neighborhood until she was manned by a United States crew. Yet one-third of that prize goes to the Admiral for holding a spy-glass, and ruling with rigor on his own ship, while the lieutenant and sailors who secured the vessel, undergo the danger, and risk life and all that is dear to secure her, receive a miserable pittance of one-third. The share which would be allotted to a common sailor will, if he has undergone all the privations, be about five hundred dollars, in comparison with the one hundred thousand dollars of the useless, safe Admiral in command of the squadron. Again, the little money even thus acquired has to be divided among all the crews of all the vessels in sight at the time. Thus those who do the work receive less than those who, safe in the distance, view, or miles away, are supposed to command the vessel by which the capture is effected.

And this is called justice! This is a fair distribution of prize money! It is a wrong and an outrage on the American seaman. It savors too much of the nobility in the British navy; of the Admiral of the Red, of the White, and of the Blue. We call on the Naval Committee of Congress to see that some rectification of this evil is effected. If bravery is to be rewarded, and daring and heroism encouraged; if we want NELSONS, JONESES, and FARRAGUTS, they must come from the lower grades, and the best incentive to fame is to secure such a reward as will stimulate the young to exertion. When this is done, and justice is secured, then we can expect to see our navy rise even higher than the lofty height it occupies to-day.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1865. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, cash of \$100,000,000, payable on and after November 30, 1865. Bank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 228 S. THIRD STREET. THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

MEXICO.

The News from Chihuahua—President Juarez Begins His Second Term—General Regules made Commander-in-Chief of the Central Army—Rios, Alvarez, Carrvajal, and Others made Major-Generals.

WASHINGTON, January 7. Official news from the city of Chihuahua up to December 31, has been received here. President Juarez had entered upon his new term without any opposition, with exception that one General made a protest against the extension of the term, and went over to the French side. General Regules, a very successful officer, had been appointed General-in-Chief of the Central Army, in place of the late General Arceaga, who was assassinated by order of Maximilian. General Ignacio Melia, Episcopo N. eta, Nicolas Regules, Diez and Josef Carrvajal had been promoted to be Major-Generals for patriotic and meritorious services. An unfounded rumor prevailed at Chihuahua that the French would return to that place.

AN OLD VIRGINIA RELIC—"THE OLD BIRTS BOWL."—This old historical relic, holding thirty gallons, and which for so many years belonged to the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, of this city, we are glad to find was rescued from destruction on the ever-memorable 3d of April, by an ex-captain of that famous old company. It is said that this bowl is upwards of eighty years old, and during its "lifetime" has contained between one hundred and fifty and two hundred thousand gallons of egg-nog, nip, punch, toddy, &c. It is in the shape of a shallow bowl, and is now in the possession of the old company, which is now under way.—Richmond Times.

—Prince Christian, of Schleswig-Holstein, has left England for the Continent. This important fact is chronicled at great length in the London papers, because the Prince is now betrothed to the Princess Helena, of England.

—It is predicted that the olive crop in Spain will be very large next year. This report is predicated on the appearance of a species of insect called by the peasantry *bebuda*.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* attributes human tastes and character entirely to education, and thinks that many a canonized saint, if educated like Tom Sawyer, would have been a rosy and a true-fighter.

—A prisoner in Salisbury (England) jail, who was on trial for murder, committed suicide lately. He was allowed to take a warm bath, and contrived to drown himself in the water. Once before, since he has been in jail, he endeavored to commit suicide. He sent to a friend to get him some pills made up, and the prescription he forwarded contained a deadly poison.

—The African question is the cause of wide discussions in the French Cabinet. The mass of the native population is much dispossessed in consequence of the delays and postponements which attend the execution of the reforms which the Emperor's visit led the natives to anticipate. Some uneasiness is felt in high quarters as to the effect this may have on the African colony.

—It is a pleasing superstition of the peasants of Brittany that the popping of chestnuts, when placed on the fire at the birth, betokens a happy and successful life. If they explode it will be rich and talkative; but if they hiss and smoulder away it will always be unucky; while if they quietly turn inside out and burn with a flame it will be lappy in marriage.

BANK NOTICES.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 72 ARCH STREET, (Designated Depository of the United States).

Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1866, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

Second National Bank, Philadelphia, Frankford, December 27, 1865.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 9, 1866, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, Philadelphia, December 9, 1865.

The Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors will be held at the BANK OF THE CITY, on the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

SOUTHWEST NATIONAL BANK, Philadelphia, January 4, 1866.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIFTY DOLLARS per share, payable on and after Thursday, 15th instant, free from taxes.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF THE CITY AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 228 S. FOURTH STREET, on SATURDAY, January 12, at 12 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REV. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D. will preach in TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, EIGHTH STREET, above Race, this EVENING, at 7 1/2 o'clock.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF THE CITY AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 228 S. FOURTH STREET, on SATURDAY, January 12, at 12 o'clock.

NOTICE! NOTICE! NOTICE!—THE ANNUAL BALL OF THE Northern Liberty Fire Company, No. 1, will come off THIS EVENING at the NATIONAL GUARDS' HALL, upper and lower stories.

OFFICE OF THE NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 202 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia, January 5, 1866.

The Directors of the St. Nicholas Coal Company have this day declared a dividend of 25 PER CENT. on the capital stock for the quarter ending December 30, 1865, payable on and after MONDAY, January 8, 1866. Transfer Books will be closed on TUESDAY, January 9, and reopened on MONDAY, the 15th.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S EQUIPMENT OIL COMPANY, No. 39 S. SECOND STREET, Philadelphia, January 4, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing seven Directors to serve during the next year, and for such other business as may be brought before them. Polls close at 2 o'clock P. M.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 308 S. FOURTH STREET, Philadelphia, December 30, 1865.

The Coupons of the Bonds of this Company falling due on the 1st of January, 1866, will be paid on presentation at the Office of JACOB E. RIDGWAY, W. H. KEMBLE, 57 THIRD STREET, Philadelphia, on and after MONDAY, January 8, 1866.

OFFICE OF SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 245 FIFTH STREET, Philadelphia, January 4, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, cash of \$100,000, payable on and after the 9th instant, clear of all taxes.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1865.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, cash of \$100,000, payable on and after November 30, 1865.

Bank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 228 S. THIRD STREET. THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The annual meeting of the contributors to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb will be held at the Institution, corner of BROAD and PINE streets, on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Annual Report of the Board of Directors will be submitted, and an election will be held for officers to serve for the ensuing year.

JAMES J. BARCLAY, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,

PHILADELPHIA, January 6, 1865.

Whereas, about 7 o'clock this morning, January 6,

MISS MARY WATT,

An aged lady, was cruelly murdered at her residence, on East Queen street, above Main street, in the Twenty-second Ward of this city, by some person unknown;

Now, therefore, as Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, I do hereby offer a reward of

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS

For the detection of the said murderer, or for such information as will procure his arrest and conviction.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the City of Philadelphia, this sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,

MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,

JOSH BILLINGS,

THE GREAT HUMORIST AND WIT,

WILL BY REQUEST,

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING,

Give his Great Lecture,

"PONTOON PHILOSOPHY."

TICKETS 50 CENTS.

To be had at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chestnut streets; at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chestnut streets; at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chestnut streets; and at the doors. (11*)

Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8 o'clock.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CAREY'S ALLEY, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has just received to make the place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is supplied with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, &c. &c. of SUPERIOR BRANDS.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deleterious Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CHOK, No. 11, AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either personally or by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 118 gm.

JUST PUBLISHED—

By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, THE FINEST EDITION OF THEIR

FOUR LECTURES, PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, or four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, 717 1/2 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

PEREY & CO.'S STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM, No. 609 CHESTNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH. Slightly Damaged Stock Closing Out. EXTREMELY LOW.

SKATING PARKS.

SKATING—SKATING

PHILADELPHIA SKATING PARK, THIRTY-FIRST AND WALNUT STREETS.

OPEN UNTIL TEN O'CLOCK AT NIGHT, AND ALL PARTS OF THE PARK

Brilliantly Illuminated.

Band of Music, Afternoon and Evening.

SINGLE ADMISSION TICKETS SOLD AT THE ENTRANCE.

The ICE is very STRONG, and made perfectly SMOOTH by the use of our PATENT ICE PLANE (only one in town), which can be seen in full operation to-day.

SKATING TO-DAY! SKATING TO-DAY!

NATIONAL SKATING PARK, TWENTY-FIRST STREET and COLUMBIA AVENUE.

BEAUTIFUL SKATING.

Douglas' Brass Band in attendance this Evening. Brilliantly Illuminated.

Competent teachers give instructions in skating. Take Ridge avenue and Seventeenth and Nineteenth streets cars. C. S. MOULDER, Superintendent.

SKATING! SKATING! SKATING!

GOOD, GLIB, GLASSY, and CRISTAL SKATING. SUPPLY EXCELLENT SKATING. INDISCRIBIBLY SPLENDID SKATING. CRISP, ELEGANT, and SUPERIOR SKATING.

ON UNION PARK, FOURTH AND BROAD, FOURTH AND BROAD, BROAD THIS AFTERNOON, ILLUMINATION THIS EVENING.

THE ASTOR SKATING RINK, 11th and Market streets, this afternoon, at Union Park, Fourth and Diamond streets.

Wanamaker & Brown,

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 26 S. SECOND STREET,

Call the especial attention of the ladies to their present stock of

SILKS,

And advise them to purchase now, as they have good reason to believe that the price of Silks will advance after the present month, and the spring demand will raise the prices still higher.

COLORED AND BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUES.

COLORED CORDED SILKS.

COLORED POULT DE SOIES.

BLACK CORDED SILKS.

BLACK GROS GRAINES.

BLACK TAFFETAS.

BLACK GROS DE RHINES.

A few Fancy Silks sell off very cheap to close them out.

N. B.—A FINE STOCK OF EVENING SILKS.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

Persons wishing to purchase Presents for the Holiday, will consult their own interest by calling on

LEWIS LADOMUS, DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER, WATCHES AND SILVER WARE, WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, 803 Chestnut St., Phila.

And examine his large and beautiful assortment of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Plated Ware, French Timepieces, Gold Chains, Sleeve Buttons, and sets of Jewelry of all kinds, from the most expensive to others of comparatively small value.

Always on hand, a large assortment of Engagement and Wedding Rings, Plain Rings of all sizes, weights, and qualities.

My assortment is complete in all its branches. A CALL IS SOLICITED. (129)

P. S.—Diamonds and all Precious Stones, as also Old Gold and Silver, bought for cash or taken in exchange.

CASSIDY & BALL,

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Have now on hand a large stock of Goods Suitable for Holiday Presents

FINE WATCHES, FINE GOLD JEWELRY, SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE.

A large assortment of FANCY SILVER WARE, SUITABLE FOR BRIDAL PRESENTS.

Particular attention paid to making (128 gm) MASONIC MARKS.

RIGGS & BROTHER, Chronometer, Clock, and Watchmakers,

No. 244 S. FRONT STREET,

Have constantly on hand a complete assortment of Clocks, etc., for Railroads, Banks, and Counting Rooms, which they offer at reasonable rates.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the repairing of fine Watches and Clocks. 15 gm*

CHOICE HOLIDAY GOODS.

Large and handsome assortment of

COLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CLOCKS, BRONZES, ETC.

CLARK & BIDDLE, Successors to Thomas C. Garrett,

522 1/2 1/2 No. 712 CHESTNUT STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices.—The Musical Boxes playing from \$10 to beautiful sets.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers, No. 224 CHESTNUT STREET, Below Fourth.

HENRY HARPER, No. 520 ARCH STREET, Manufacturer and Dealer in Watches, Fine Jewelry, Silver-Plated Ware, Solid Silver-ware.

880 1/2 C. S. MOULDER, Superintendent.

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN, DEALER IN DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc. Etc. Etc. 920 1/2 No. 18 S. EIGHTH & REET, Philada.

Wanamaker & Brown,

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE SEVENTH STREET

At his old-established store,

IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER, AND DEALER IN FANCY FURS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

My assortment of Fancy Furs for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing every variety that will be worn during the coming season. Remember the name and number.

JOHN FAREIRA, No. 718 ARCH STREET, above Seventh.

I have no partner or connection with any other store in this city. 1024 dm

FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS!

No. 415 ARCH STREET.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH'S BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS! MUFFS, COLLARS, CUFFS, ETC.

Russian Sable, Hudson Bay Sable, Mink Sable, Chinchilla, Ermine, Etc.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH, 105 1/2 No. 415 ARCH STREET.

FURS, FURS, FURS.

HENRY RASKE & CO., Importers and Manufacturers

517 ARCH STREET, OF ARCH STREET FANCY FURS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

We have now open for inspection to our customers and the public in general, a most complete assortment of Ladies and Children's Furs of all descriptions, which, for variety of quality and superiority of finish, cannot be excelled in the United States. Please call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

REMEMBER HENRY RASKE & CO. No. 617 ARCH STREET. 10 8m

JOHN A